

THE RIO NEWS.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 17th, 1891.

THE people of Brazil ought to feel profoundly grateful to the editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* for the disclosures published in that paper on the 12th instant in regard to the enormous land grants made by Minister Francisco Glycerio during the past year, and they ought to at once supplement that important work by the immediate prosecution of the men who are responsible for them. It is idle to urge that the provisional government is not responsible because it was a dictatorship; it might do many things on that warrant, but certainly not the wholesale confiscation of the public domain, nor the wholesale dissipation of the national revenue in jobberies such as immigration contracts, banking privileges and guaranteed private enterprises. However deeply we may regret it, and however much we might wish to conceal the facts, it can not be gainsaid that this first year of so-called republican rule has been the most corrupt and inefficient that this country has ever known. It has been no less oppressive than its monarchical predecessors, while it has been much more costly, much less scrupulous, and far more corrupt. Some weeks ago (Dec. 19th) the *Jornal* published a list of railway grants by this same government, aggregating over 20,000 kilometres with an aggregate guaranteed capital (30,000\$ per kilometre) of 600,000,000\$ and a nominal interest charge of 36,000,000\$ a year. That in itself was enough to unsettle all confidence in such a government, and should at once have led to a strict investigation. It was known at the same time that many extravagant grants of public lands had been made, and that many burdensome contracts with immigrant speculators had been signed, but we doubt that the real truth was even suspected. According to the figures collected by the *Jornal* no less than 210 land grants have been made which cover an area of 30,691,000 hectares, or 76,727,500 acres, or 119,887 square miles—an area nearly equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland (121,115 sq. m.), considerably more than half of either France or the German Empire, larger than Italy (110,665 sq. m.), and more than three times the size of Portugal. To give away such a part of the national territory to friends and speculators is a crime which no self-respecting people can ever excuse. If now we add to this the 330 immigration contracts which the minister celebrated, which involves the introduction of no less than 1,415,750 families, say 7,078,750 individuals, we have a climax of administrative jobbery and recklessness for which it will be very difficult to find a parallel. The "assisted passages" which the government undertakes to pay, average about 50\$ per capita. If we add to this the premiums offered, the maintenance and transportation of immigrants after arrival, and the other purely government expenses connected with the work, the average will easily reach 100\$ for every man, woman and child brought into the country. If Brazil is ever to be a strong and prosperous country, the people must put an immediate veto on such reckless administration as this, and they can do it no better than to hold the first delinquents strictly responsible.

ACCORDING to the recent telegrams from Buenos Aires and Santiago, the Chilean revolutionists have been recently winning some very decisive victories. A party of 50 men landed near Valparaíso recently and approaching the Los Andes fort by an almost impassable route succeeded in completely surprising the garrison. They spiked all the guns of the fort and then captured a government transport loaded with supplies. This daring success places Valparaíso at the mercy of the fleet. A series of battles have also been fought at and near Iquique, with the result that Balmaceda's forces have been completely routed and one of their commanding officers (Robles) killed. In other parts of the country the cause of the revolution has been steadily gaining ground, and unless some unforeseen disaster occurs its complete triumph can now be only a matter of a few weeks.

In connection with his discussion of the sugar section of the recent reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States, we must again request the editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* to make a very important correction. In some of his discussions he has laid much stress on the point that the United States is prepared to grant the same terms to Spain for the admission of Cuban sugar as have been granted to Brazil, and that this eventuality is all the more certain because of the selection of a former minister to Spain, John W. Foster, as secretary of the treasury to succeed Secretary Windom. We presumed at the time that the *Jornal* had positive information on that point, although we could hardly understand the selection of a man with so little political influence and administrative experience for so important a post. Finding subsequently that others were of the same opinion, an application for information was cabled to Washington, and the reply, which was received after the last pages of our last week's issue had gone to press, fully confirmed our suspicion that the *Jornal* had made a mistake. The new secretary of the treasury is Hon. Charles Foster, and not ex-Minister John W. Foster, who negotiated a reciprocity treaty with Spain many years ago. Of course, this effectually disposes of the *Jornal's* argument on that point. It may be said, however, that the policy adopted by the American government is of a general character, and that reciprocity treaties will be celebrated with any and all countries; and if this first treaty is a fair sample, they will be arranged on terms so ridiculously liberal that no one can have just cause for refusing to take part in them.

THE rapid increase in yellow fever and other diseases during the past month, accompanied by the usual difficulties, often impossibilities, of finding experienced nurses for the sick, ought to recall the attention of foreigners resident in Rio to the great need of a hospital of their own. The subject was sufficiently discussed in these columns some months ago, and we are glad to say that the idea was received in a spirit which gave the best of guarantee for its success. Unfortunately the "melhoramentos" speculations had just turned their attention to workmen's palaces and other improvements, and it became impossible to find a suitable property at a price within the estimated means of the proposed association. As many were unwilling to proceed in the matter until a statement could be made as to the cost of the hospital and the amount of cash required, and this being impossible in a time of such wild speculation, the committee selected to report on the subject felt obliged to postpone further investigation until a more favorable time. The necessities of this community, however, were not so easily postponed, and another bad season finds us entirely at the mercy of fever and unskilful nursing. We know how unselfish and devoted our friends can be in such a time, and we would not say one word against the spirit which impels them to abandon or neglect their business to serve at a sick man's bedside, but it is a burden to them all the same, and there are but very few of them whom nature designed for the sick room. And could we but read their secret thought we should find that there are but precious few of them who would not be glad to pay a trained nurse out of their own pockets to take their places there. It may not be the proper time to revive the question of establishing a hospital and training-school for nurses, but we would like to have the subject kept

in mind so that it may be decided quickly when the proper time comes. And we would also like to have everyone interested keep a sharp lookout for a property which might serve the purpose and at the same time meet all the requirements of isolation and salubrity.

THE importance of the São Paulo movement in opposition to Gen. Deodoro's government can not be overestimated. Unless the policy of the general government is changed, it must be considered as the first step toward a breaking up of the federation. No one perhaps can speak positively as to the future of Brazil, but judging from the spirit and motives of the men concerned no one can be blind to the fact that there is serious trouble in store for the country if these two diverging policies are not harmonized. In the manifesto issued on the 9th inst. by sixteen of the most influential political leaders of São Paulo—including such names as Prudente de Moraes, ex-Ministers Campos Salles and Glycerio, Bernardino de Campos and Moraes Barros—it is charged that the Deodoro government has deliberately entered upon a policy of interference in the local affairs of the state, that it has dismissed Gov. Tibirica without cause and is appointing confidential agents to all the important offices in order to control the organization of the state government. It is also charged that all this is done from personal resentment because the São Paulo delegation voted against Deodoro for the presidency. The charges are certainly serious enough by themselves, but when backed by the best men of the state they become even more so. No well informed observer can help noting that the Deodoro government is pursuing the same administrative lines that were followed by the monarchy, and that personal motives promise to be an important factor in all its acts. It is making arbitrary appointments and dismissals, it is using the police force everywhere to coerce public opinion, and it is employing every influence afforded by the treasury and cabinet departments to control the political action of the country. The Paulistas very properly resent this, and their wealth and intelligence will make their opposition felt. The general government might easily coerce Espírito Santo, where the same state of affairs also exists, but in São Paulo it can not be done. Either the Deodoro government must permit the Paulistas to manage their own local affairs, or a quarrel is certain which may lead to serious consequences for the new republic.

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

To the Editor:—

Sir—Notwithstanding Mr. Leeson's somewhat lengthy letter, his position can still be tersely defined:

"I have built a mill and therefore Brazil is bound to continue the tax on flour."

"I have built a mill and therefore Brazil shall give wheat."

Now, Mr. Leeson, why can't you let the gentle Brazilian alone? He is no fool, and if he elect to grow coffee, sugar, cacao, rubber and such things, which pay him handsome returns, and to import rice, maize and flour, which do not, who is to blame him? Doubtless a time may come when he will turn his attention to these latter articles and erect mills for their preparation. It is more than probable that our worthy ancestors planted wheat before they built mills. Such a precedent deserves consideration, and to inflict a huge flour mill on an inoffensive people and then find fault with their government because its laws do not jump with the interests of the speculation, I beg pardon, with the enterprise, is decidedly an attempt at a cast iron policy.

Enterprise is a good thing, a very good thing, but enterprise misapplied is worse than inaction. The uncertainty in economic science is surely exemplified in this experiment, and the difficulty of determining where free trade, or protection, should obtain has a certain parallel in the difficulty of determining the location of flour mills. Precedent has generally placed them in a wheat growing country. Enterprise apparently adopts a different plan, and if things go contrary to this, enterprise should not grumble.

There is a certain self-complacency in the way Mr. Leeson writes of the flour made in Rio selling at a profit while the imported article has been going into consumption at a loss. Surely such an insinuation, even were it verifiable, is a little ungenerous. What harm have the importers done to the mills? The former were first in the field, and while no one grudges the shareholders of the mills their profits, can there be any virtue in detracting from the profits of the former purveyors of bread to the people of Brazil?

The very fact of the mills agitating against the free importation of flour is proof sufficient of the speculative nature of the enterprise, which without benefiting Brazil by furnishing it to cheaper bread, would deprive the Brazilian treasury of the revenue derived from the importation of the flour, which it proposes to kill.

Mr. Leeson only desires a "consistency of policy." In the present state of the country such a remark is a little too comical. Consistency of policy would

have kept the Emperor on the throne, and prevented various other little occurrences. If by consistency of policy Mr. Leeson means only, "in so far as concerns the flour duties," then is he very egotistical.

It is far to be presumed that government decrees are made for the good of the commonwealth, and, if a few private interests suffer, it must be remembered that they are not a measure of the interests of the Brazilian republic. Also that the complexity of economic science, where many factors have to be considered, both individually and collectively, will not allow of separate legislation for one of those factors; just as you cannot take out one strand from a rope without prejudice to the rest.

Touching Mr. Leeson's observation as to my doubting his statements, I cannot see that he has made a statement important enough to hang a doubt upon. Perhaps he will supplement his first letter with a few facts. Many of us would be glad to know for instance:

How many thousand tons of national wheat he has ground?

Whether it pays the farmer better to send his wheat to Rio and have it returned to him in flour, or to grind it himself between two stones?

What is the freight from from well from where the native wheat grows?

And whether it is the mills, or the fact of wheat being duty free, that is stimulating farmers to plant it?

RIO, 14th March, 1891.

MINISTER GLYCERIO'S LAND GRANTS AND IMMIGRATION CONTRACTS.

We have already requested the government, not only to cause to be published a complete and correct list of the grants of interest guarantees made by the provisional government to railways, but also to inform the country how many grants of public lands and contracts for the introduction of immigrants have been made, mentioning the number of hectares and families.

With the data which, not without difficulty, we succeeded in obtaining, we have already organized a list of railway grants, a list which the government has not yet corrected in any official publication. We know that there are mistakes in that list, but these, sometimes diminishing and at other times increasing the real figures, do not materially affect the general result.

In regard to land grants and immigration contracts, our task has been still more difficult than with relation to railways.

These contracts are made in the department of agriculture and many of them—assuredly the greater part of them—have never been communicated to the press.

However, we have been able to collect the following data, showing the number of hectares of land granted by Sr. Francisco Glycerio in his short administrative term, and also the number of families of immigrants for whose settlement he contracted—with the different states specified. Some day we shall publish the names of the concessionaries.

Jornal do Commercio, 12th March.

The following is an abstract of the list in which the above article of the *Jornal* refers:

Amazonas.—8 land grants embracing 1,460,000 hectares (3,650,000 acres); 8 immigration contracts embracing 36,000 families.

Para.—7 land grants embracing 1,230,000 hectares (3,050,000 acres); 7 immigration contracts embracing 40,500 families.

Alagoas.—2 land grants embracing 360,000 hectares (900,000 acres); 4 immigration contracts embracing 21,500 families.

Pernambuco.—4 land grants embracing 650,000 hectares (1,625,000 acres); 5 immigration contracts embracing 21,500 families.

Sergipe.—3 land grants embracing 385,000 hectares (962,500 acres); 4 immigration contracts embracing 6,500 families.

Alagoas.—5 land grants embracing 285,000 hectares (712,500 acres); 7 immigration contracts embracing 7,000 families.

Piauí.—3 land grants embracing 210,000 hectares (525,000 acres); 4 immigration contracts embracing 6,500 families.

Rio Grande do Norte.—2 land grants embracing 180,000 hectares (450,000 acres); 3 immigration contracts embracing 6,000 families.

Pernambuco.—7 land grants embracing 910,000 hectares (2,275,000 acres); 8 immigration contracts embracing 27,500 families.

Bahia.—24 land grants embracing 3,511,000 hectares (8,777,500 acres); 28 immigration contracts embracing 110,400 families.

Espírito Santo.—16 land grants embracing 2,020,000 hectares (5,050,000 acres); 24 immigration contracts embracing 88,500 families.

Rio de Janeiro.—5 land grants embracing 210,000 hectares (525,000 acres); 25 immigration contracts embracing 75,500 families.

Alagoas.—20 land grants embracing 4,205,000 hectares (10,512,500 acres); 41 immigration contracts embracing 258,700 families.

S. Paulo.—47 land grants embracing 7,690,000 hectares (19,225,000 acres); 83 immigration contracts embracing 383,550 families.

Paraná.—25 land grants embracing 3,085,000 hectares (7,712,500 acres); 39 immigration contracts embracing 158,000 families.

Santa Catharina.—12 land grants embracing 1,840,000 hectares (4,600,000 acres); 16 immigration contracts embracing 72,500 families.

Mato Grosso.—4 land grants embracing 1,060,000 hectares (2,650,000 acres); 7 immigration contracts embracing 29,000 families.

Goyaz.—1 land grant embracing 60,000 hectares (150,000 acres); 2 immigration contracts embracing 1,500 families.

Rio Grande do Sul.—9 land grants embracing 1,350,000 hectares (3,375,000 acres); 15 immigration contracts embracing 59,500 families.

Total.—210 land grants embracing 30,691,000 hectares (76,727,500 acres); 330 immigration contracts embracing 1,415,750 families.

It will thus be seen that a minister of a provisional government did not hesitate to divide over a thirtieth part of the territory of Brazil (an area

greater than that of any state in the American Union except California and Texas) between 210 persons and corporations. The same minister contracted for the introduction of 1,415,750 families of immigrants, which, at 5 persons per family, embrace 7,078,750 persons, a number probably greater than that of half the present population of Brazil. Estimating the cost of each family at the moderate sum of 500\$, these immigration contracts render the country liable for the sum of 707,875,000\$, equal to more than eight times the amount of the present annual revenue of the country. It is not wonderful that Barão de Lucena considers Gen. Glycerio a dangerous man.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Uruguayan government has now furnished gold quotations on the *bolso*.

—Gen. Bartholomeu Mitré arrived at Buenos Aires yesterday, but the formal reception will not take place until to-morrow.

—The official quotation on gold in Buenos Aires yesterday was 334, but the quotation is probably worthless for any private purpose.

—The February receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$553,831.77, a large reduction from the same month of 1890.

—The National Mortgage Bank recently announced for sale ninety-five properties in Buenos Aires and suburbs, the total valuation representing \$2,623,158 currency and \$834,465 gold.

—The Salvation Army leaders in Buenos Aires announce that they will bring out domestic servants from London for any one who will pay their passage money. The "Army" ought to make a very good labor agency.

—During 1890 the exports of wheat from Argentina were 326,185,736 kilos; flour, 12,017,875 do.; maize, 707,281,955 do.; linseed, 30,720,636 do. The total official value, including other grain, was \$25,825,899 currency.

—The manufacture of sugar and alcohol in the province of Tucuman, Argentina, this year will be much in excess of last year. The value is calculated at \$25,000,000 currency, or four millions *arrobes* of sugar and forty-five millions litres of alcohol. In 1889 the production of sugar was only two and one-half millions *arrobes*.

—According to a recently published article in the *Montevideo Times* there are eleven lighthouses on the Uruguayan coast, of which five belong to the state and six to private parties. The light dues are 3 cents per ton for the government and 12½ cents for the private lighthouses. It would seem full time for the state to control the whole of them.

—The Uruguayan statistical returns for the past year show that there were 841 steamship and 542 sailing arrivals from abroad at the port of Montevideo. There were 24,117 foreign passenger and immigrant arrivals and 18,852 departures during the year, while 54,284 arrived from Argentina and 47,103 left for that destination. The Montevideo customs receipts during the year were \$9,417,057, while the total of all the other custom-houses of the country amounted to \$431,678.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—In S. Paulo street-car tickets and postage stamps are used for change.

—The governor of S. Paulo has increased the pay of the police of that state.

—In Santos on the 8th inst. a sergeant of artillery wounded a street-car conductor.

—The opening of the legislature of Minas Geraes has been postponed to April 7th.

—The new governor of Espírito Santo is dismissing all the municipal councils of the state.

—The *Oldenburg*, the largest steamer that has ever visited Santos, entered that port on the 10th.

—Small-pox is epidemic in Santos, and there have been several deaths from yellow fever in that city.

—Gens. Glycerio and Campos Salles are beginning to discover that there is such a thing as a hereafter.

—On the 10th inst. there was a largely attended demonstration in Rio Grande do Sul in honor of Deputy Demetrio Ribeiro.

—On the 5th inst. a negro woman was burned to death in Campinas, through her garments having caught fire accidentally.

—In his interest for the welfare of President Deodoro, St. Jacob is displaying a persistence worthy of a better cause.

—In S. Paulo the people are organizing a civic guard to assist the police in exterminating the hands of thieves that infest that city.

—Deputy Urbano Marcondes says that over 60 journals published in the state of Rio de Janeiro are opposed to the administration of Governor Portella.

—At S. João del-Rei, on the 10th inst. some navvies employed on the Oeste de Minas railway attempted to kill state deputy Severiano de Rezende.

—A telegram from Sergipe says that the election in that state was carried by the National party. It adds that the state authorities did not interfere in the election. We are glad to learn that there is one state in which this is the case.

—There were 27,883 immigrant arrivals at Santos during the past year.

—The retired archbishop of Bahia, Marques de Monte Paschoal, died in the city of Bahia on the 11th inst. The present archbishop is very ill in Barbacena.

—The "friends-to-the-government" ticket of candidates to the state legislature of Rio de Janeiro was prepared by Dr. Alberto Bramilho, director of the state treasury.

—A meeting was held in Bahia on the 12th to protest against the collection of duties in gold. Deputy Cesar Zama made a long speech that was warmly cheered.

—Voters at Angra dos Reis have memorialized President Deodoro asking him to prevent Governor Portella from interfering in the elections to be held on the 20th.

—The chief of police of S. Paulo has been authorized to increase the police force. He has asked the war department for 200 Girard revolvers for arming the police.

—At S. Bento, Santa Catharina, there were serious disturbances at the election. The candidate, Mario Lobo, was severely wounded and other persons were also injured.

—Six persons attempted to force an entrance into the immigrant depot at Santos. Arms were freely used, but finally the assailants beat a retreat, one of their number being captured.

—The latest novelty at Mooca is *feijão Deodoro*, a little red bean of a new variety. Evidently Mooca, under the influence of the "Sebastianist" ministry, is becoming reconciled to the situation.

—The *Pharos* of Juiz de Fora contests the right of the municipal council of that place to congratulate Gen. Deodoro, in the name of the people of Juiz de Fora, on his election to the presidency.

—The officers of the 28th battalion of infantry, stationed at Rio Pardo in Rio Grande do Sul, appeal to the army to present words to Gens. Deodoro and Floriano and to Admiral Wandenkolk.

—A telegram from Curitiba says there are 1,800 immigrants in that city who have been waiting for lands for two months. We suppose they will come to Rio and join Barão de Lucena's *enilhamento*.

—Some Guarany Indians are in the city of São Paulo for the purpose of complaining of having been evicted, in consequence of one of Gen. Glycerio's land grants, from the lands they occupied.

—It is stated that the new governor of Espirito Santo has appointed president of the municipal council of Victoria a man who was arrested some months ago for toasting the monarchy at a dinner in that city.

—A telegram from Pará says that Conego Siqueira Mendes has published a manifesto stating that he founds the National party in the interest of the Catholic religion. The telegram adds that the Conego's candidate for the office of governor, Dr. Vicente Chermont de Miranda, is a Protestant.

—Sixteen out of the twenty-five representatives of S. Paulo have signed a manifesto declaring themselves in opposition to the government. They say that the President of the republic, inspired by his personal resentments and influenced by the advice of ministers devoid of patriotism, seems about to drift into crime.

—The municipal council of Victoria refused to inaugurate the newly appointed governor of Espirito Santo, Dr. Antonio Aguirre. The latter, however, following the example of other great men, put the crown upon his head with his own hands. His first act, after taking office, was to dismiss the municipal council.

—Lieut. Col. Malvino Reis, commander of the 1st brigade of the national guard of the city of Rio de Janeiro, is one of the candidates to the state legislature of Rio de Janeiro on the "friends-to-the-government" ticket. Malvino always liked the strongest side, but it is not certain but what he has been just a little "too previous" this time.

—Gen. Campos Salles has telegraphed to Deputy Moniz Freire, stating that the dismissal of the governors of the states of S. Paulo and Espirito Santo is a part of the criminal plan of the central government to punish the states that voted against Gen. Deodoro. The republicans of S. Paulo, he says, make common cause with those of Espirito Santo and will show that they can defend their sovereignty.

—In a S. Paulo paper Gen. Campos Salles has published a statement, dated the 9th, in which he says that on the 4th he received a request from Barão de Lucena, through Dr. Angelo Pinheiro, to assist him in destroying the influence of Dr. Prudente de Moraes and Gen. Glycerio, whom the government considers dangerous, and in changing the direction of the political affairs of the state of S. Paulo.

—On the 10th inst. Councillor Paulino de Souza, leader of the Moderate party in the state of Rio de Janeiro, issued a circular presenting the candidates of that party for the state legislature. In this circular he says that, while he advises prudence and moderation, he desires once more to state that calm, dignified and legal resistance is in the present emergency the duty of every one who aspires to freedom, and that the spirit of order is not inconsistent with the firmness and resolution with which a free people reasserts its right to take part in the administration of public affairs.

—The opponents of the party of Gens. Glycerio and Campos Salles held a meeting in S. Paulo on the 12th and elected an executive committee. Many of the leaders of the old liberal, conservative and republican parties were present. Senator Rangel Pestana was chosen president of the committee, but it is uncertain whether he can be induced to accept the place. Before presenting a ticket of candidates for the legislature, the committee will consult the voters.

—Deputy Urbano Marcondes has published a manifesto which contains some interesting revelations in regard to the peculiar political methods of Gov. Portella. Before the congressional elections last September, he says, the governor sent for him and told him that his name, at the instance of Gen. Benjamin Constant, had been placed on the official ticket. He then requested him to make in the administrative personnel of the state any changes he considered necessary to secure his election, a request with which Deputy Urbano says he declined to comply. Portella's friends, he adds, say that in the election of the 20th they expect to be defeated at the polls, but that they will out-count their adversaries.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A telegram from Ubatuba on the 16th announces the formal initiation of construction work on the railway between that port and Taulaté.

—Traffic was formally inaugurated on the Sapucahy line on the 16th inst., between Soledade and Caxambú, 22 kilometres, and between Soledade and Christina, 38 kilometres.

—The receipts of the S. Christovão tramway company in 1890 were 1,988,064\$158 and the expenses 1,147,183\$071, the net revenue being 840,881\$807, against 755,022\$786 in 1889.

—Complaints continue of the delays and bad service on the various lines of the Leopoldina system. The speculators are letting the lines go completely to ruin.

—The Quilombo company has made a proposal for the purchase of the Oeste de Minas line, 516 kilometres long, for an aggregate sum of 33,657,500\$, of which 9,752,500\$ will be paid in shares and the balance in cash, or in bills. A deposit of 1,682,875\$ has been made to guarantee the execution of the proposal. The Oeste de Minas company, however, asks a much higher price and wants it paid all in cash.

LOCAL NOTES

—Admiral Wandenkolk took formal command of the navy on the 9th inst.

—And now acting-general Ararape has also abolished *saude e fraternidade*.

—If there is any of Brazil still left, it is certainly not the fault of Gens. Ruy and Glycerio.

—Aristides de Just says that Barão de Lucena manages the affairs of state in a retail fashion.

—Senator Gil Goulart says that Barão de Lucena is trying to hasten the dissolution of the republic, which deprived him of his coronet.

—The *Novidades* says the telegraph office refused to forward telegrams stating that the printing office of that paper was threatened with an attack.

—If you read Barão de Lucena's letters and decisions, you almost imagine Senator Avila to be again at the head of the department of agriculture.

—As nearly all the officers of the army have congratulated Gen. Deodoro, he thinks that he will be able to survive the wrath of Gens. Glycerio and Campos Salles.

—It is stated that Severiano Hermes, nephew of President Deodoro, made himself conspicuous by his disorderly conduct at the Apollo theatre on the night of the 11th.

—We hear that restrictions are placed upon general communication with the immigrant station on Ilha das Flores, in this harbor, because of the contagious diseases existing there.

—There are complaints against the mounted police force on duty in the suburb of S. Francisco Xavier. The men composing this force are said to be given to drinking and disorderly conduct.

—A merchant writes to the *Jornal do Commercio* that business between this city and the interior is almost paralyzed. He attributes this to the increase in import duties and to their collection in gold.

—On the 13th inst. complaint was made to the police of the robbery of 3,000\$ worth of jewelry from No. 84 Rua do Senador Euzébio. A servant of the house is supposed to have committed the crime.

—The police authorities of this city received on the 12th inst. a telegram from S. Paulo asking for the arrest of Henrique Flori who had stolen 38,390\$ from a S. Paulo bank. Flori is also accused of passing counterfeit money.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of the 13th inst. publishes the report that the importers of this city have been holding secret meetings to decide whether they shall close their houses in view of the bad state of commercial affairs, the cost of importing goods, it says, having recently increased 52%.

—Councillor Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, delegate to the Pan-American congress, returned on the 14th.

—Coffee—100 réis! There is nothing like the progress which Ruy and his little national industry scheme have given us!

—There were 10,351 immigrant arrivals at this port in January, and 1,597 at Santos. The number leaving for foreign destinations was 303.

—Of the nine Italians who came down from the Bahia and Minas railway recently with complaints that the contractors would not pay the balances due them, five are already dead. Yellow-jack is an efficient liquidator of such accounts.

—It is said that the title of Col. Henrique Villeneuve's paper is to be *Jornal do Brasil*, that Gasmio Lobo is to be the editor-in-chief and that the correspondent in London will be Joaquim Nabuco and that in Paris Alfonso Celso Junior.

—Dr. Miranda de Azevedo and Councillor Leoncio de Carvalho were in conference with the minister of agriculture on the 13th inst. It is supposed they discussed the means of defeating the party of Gens. Glycerio and Campos Salles in S. Paulo.

—A. M. Coral has asked the minister of finance to extend to him the favor granted to Dr. Alvaro Marcondes and Simões de Santos, of importing crude petroleum free of duty, and the minister has answered that he must address his petition to congress.

—The author of the theft of jewels on Rua do S. José was arrested on the 10th at No. 84 Rua Dióclita, where he had hidden under a bed. Jewels valued at over 2,000\$ were found in the possession of the thief, who was a servant in the house from which they were stolen.

—At a meeting held by opposition congressmen and their friends in this city on the 12th inst. it was resolved to issue a manifesto against the anti-republican policy of the government. Senator Esteves, who was present, was induced to withdraw his resignation of his seat in the Senate.

—Sr. Franca e Silva, the leader of one of the workmen's organizations in this city, estimates the number of operatives in Rio at 85,000 and the amount of their daily wages at 200,000\$. It looks like a pretty big estimate for Rio, unless the public companies are all credited with a full force of workmen.

—The government has decided that the execution of the constitutional provision restricting the coasting trade to national vessels depends on the enactment of an ordinary law on the subject, and that until such law be enacted, that which was in force before the framing of the constitution will continue to be observed.

—It is worthy of note that our recommendation to have the immigrants' open-air lodging place in the Largo do Paço photographed, was immediately followed by efforts on the part of the police to have the disgraceful encampment broken up. There are still a considerable number there, but the majority have gone. Eleven of them went to the Misericórdia hospital in one day.

—The president of the Sociedade Franzini, Conde de Estrella, addressed a petition to the minister of agriculture on the 14th inst., asking for a suitable place for the unemployed immigrants coming to this city. The idea is an excellent one and ought to be favorably considered. The Society is doing a good work in securing the helpless people who come here without means and without friends, and also in finding employment for them. It is a worthy purpose and deserves cordial support.

—The medical students had a meeting on the 14th at which a formal and indignant protest was adopted against recent appointments of professors. The boys say the appointments are illegal, and that they can not maintain a "sepulchral silence" in face of such a disrespect of the law. In view of their "independent" character, of the "rectitude of principles genuinely republican," and of the "depreciation of instruction in our country," they issue this "platonic protest" to the "Brazilian nation."

—We are advised that the statement recently published in the *Paiz* regarding sickness at the station of Bangh, where a large number of men are employed in the construction of a cotton factory, is absolutely untrue. The place is a healthy one, and has never had a case of yellow fever. About 660 men are employed there, among whom there have been only four deaths since October, 1889. The workmen have a subscription organization among themselves, by which a physician and dispensary are secured free of all. As a large number of foreigners are employed, the report of sickness there, which seems to have arisen from personal motives, will occasion much unnecessary anxiety and alarm among their friends.

—The total number of deaths from yellow fever in this city since January 1st up to the 14th inst. was 817, as follows:

January:—	1st week, 3 days.....	2
	2nd ".....	8
	3rd ".....	10
	4th ".....	13
	5th ".....	18
		51
February:—	1st ".....	60
	2nd ".....	63
	3rd ".....	103
	4th ".....	128
		354
March:—	1st ".....	181
	2nd ".....	231
		412
Total: 1st Jan. to 14th March		817

—The minister of agriculture advised the governors of the several states on the 14th that the clause providing for an abatement of 25% in freights and passages on the Lloyd Brasileira steamers for account of the general and state governments entered into effect on that date.

—We hear that an imposing *feita* was given at the Rio Flour Mills yesterday in honor of an expected visit from President Deodoro. The Mills were handsomely decorated, an elegant lunch was prepared and a large number of invited guests were assembled. The President, however, did not put in an appearance.

—A telegram from New York on the 13th says that the Brazilian minister, Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, informed a *Tribune* reporter that the hostility to the reciprocity treaty in Brazil is due to two flour mills and the British merchants. Mr. Mendonça added that the clamor of the Rio press will have no effect, as the treaty is irrevocable.

—The Associação Commercial received the following telegram from London on the 16th inst:

"The London Chamber of Commerce considers the treaty between Brazil and North America as prejudicial to mutual interests; it adheres to the efforts which are being made to annul this treaty; inform Pernambuco, Santos and Bahia of this."

—A curious accident occurred to the new steamer *Petropolis* on Monday. She had only just arrived, and this was her first trip on the Petropolis route. On arriving at the Praia, either through negligence or some disarrangement of machinery, she ran into the wharf at full speed, cutting her way clear into the building and injuring her bows to a serious extent. The steamer is much criticised for inconvenience and discomfort, and it is hoped that radical changes will be made during the repairs which must now be made.

—A very curious accident occurred in the Fabrica de Chitas subúrbio on the evening of the 15th. A man named Francisco is said to have been drunk and disorderly, and also to have insulted the police. In the conflict which ensued he tore the uniform of one policeman and captured the sword of another. He then ran to take shelter in a neighboring saloon, pursued by a mounted patrol and the two policemen. On entering the saloon he fell upon the sword which he was carrying in such a manner as to run it through his left groin, which caused his death a few moments later. This is the police account. A few witnesses, however, declare that the police deliberately killed the man.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The expenditures of the city of Pelotas for the year 1891 are estimated at 128,000\$.

—The receipts of the Bahia custom-house in the month of February were 972,486\$799.

—It is reported that the Paulista railway will declare a half-yearly dividend of 27\$ per share.

—The Companhia Saniata de Combustíveis is announced in Santos. The capital of the company is to be 500,000\$.

—A very lugubrious company is the "Guarantee of Funerals and Funeral Constructions," with a doctor as president.

—The Companhia Agricola, Industrial e Colonizadora do Oeste de S. Paulo was installed in São Paulo on the 9th inst.

—The minister of finance has cancelled the permission granted for establishing the Banco Rio e Planity and Banco Rio e Ceará.

—On the 17th the government denied in the *Diário Official* that the Treasury had sold or loaned to any bank 5,000,000\$ in gold.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Agricola held on the 9th inst. it was resolved to increase the capital to 30,000,000\$.

—The Uruguayan statistical returns show that 33,540,426 were received from, and 25,953,550 dispatched to Brazil during the past year.

—The Empresa Bibliopola was installed in São Paulo on the 6th inst. This company, whose capital is 150,000\$, proposes to publish and sell books.

—On the 11th the sale of the Carris Urbanos tram company to the Obras Publicas enterprise was approved by the shareholders of the former company.

—The Companhia Lavras e Metalurgia was installed in S. Paulo on the 11th inst. and the Banco do Povo and Companhia Industrial Rodovalho on the 14th.

—The minister of finance has asked the Banco Emissor of Pernambuco for a sample of the notes it intends to issue, requiring it also to state number and value of said notes.

—It is stated that on the 12th inst. the Companhia Melhoramentos do Brazil paid 66,000\$ in taxes on the transfer of the Queimados sugar mill which it purchased for 1,100,000\$.

—On the 11th the shareholders of the Industrial de Sabão e Velas company decided to increase the capital to 3,500,000\$ and to purchase the factory owned by the Lar Stearica company.

—On the 12th inst. it was announced that 20\$ per share, or 10,000,000\$ in all, would be divided among the shareholders of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, as a balance of profits.

46\$000-47\$000 per doz.

March 14th, 1891.

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotation
RIO DE JANEIRO							
1,000,000	3,078,000	86,857	Agriola do Brazil	2 0000-Jan 91	80	160	180-80
1,000,000	298,100	30,000	Alfama do Brazil	2 4000-Jan 91	100	160	160-80
5,000,000	500,000	399,813	Auxilia	4 0000-Jan 91	100	100	100-00
500,000	500,000		do 2 series	4 8000-Jan 91	60	70	70-00
20,000,000	400,000		Bolsa	20 0000-Feb 91	50	130	130-00
M10,000,000	M15,000,000		Brasiliensis	12 0000-Jan 91	200	320	318-50-150
100,000,000	13,000,000	18,473,471	do 2 series	6 0000-Jan 91	100	160	160-100-150
50,000,000	9,021,200	11,508	Brazil Note America, gold	10 0000-Jan 91	100	160	148-00-53
10,000,000	1,137,180	41,508	do 2 series	6 0000-Jan 91	40	64	
1,000,000	41,000		Classe Laboristica	3 0000-Jan 91	35		
1,000,000	500,000		Central	4 0000-Jan 91	140	275	280-00
1,000,000	10,000,000	2,540,512	Commercial do 2 series	5 0000-Jan 91	140	200	190-00
1,000,000	1,000,000		Commerciaes	12 0000-Jan 91	100	170	100-00
2,000,000	1,975,800	264,000	Commerciaes	12 0000-Jan 91	100	200	
1,000,000	1,400,000	2,040,000	Commerciaes	2 4000-Jan 91	40	62	60-00
1,000,000	200,000		Comercio e Industria	2 0000-Jan 91	100	40	
80,000,000	70,831,800	1,147,642	Construtor do Brazil	4 0000-Jan 91	240	745	745-00-450
1,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	Construtor do Brazil	6 0000-Jan 91	100	155	145-00
50,000,000	1,000,000		Credito Commercial	14 0000-Jan 91	200	158	000
1,000,000	18,800,800	5,470	Credito Mobil	2 0000-Jan 91	50	170	170-00-175
40,000,000	18,806,800	23,727	Credito Mobil	2 0000-Jan 91	50	135	140-00
1,000,000	1,000,000		Credito Popular	2 0000-Jan 91	100	100	
21,000,000	2,500,000	373,517	Credito Real do Brazil	12 0000-Jan 91	100	100	
.....	1,537,720		do comm. dep.	4 0000-Jan 91	130	170	000
75,000,000	2,500,000	284,743	Credito Rural e Internac	2 0000-Jan 91	110	110	000
180,000,000	10,000,000		Credito Unversal, gold	12 0000-Jan 91	100	210	000
5,000,000	4,973,750	1,475,000	Depositos e Contas	2 0000-Jan 91	200	340	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	617,000	English, Limited	8 0000-Nov 90	£10	250	230-00-257
1,000,000	25,484,402	20,137	Fazenda Uniao do Brazil	3 0000-Jan 91	80	240	000
2,300,000	675,000	29,733	Fluminense	2 0000-Jan 91	80	55	000
1,000,000	410,000	8,000	Fluminense	2 0000-Jan 91	80	55	000
8,000,000	4,361,600	38,755	Franco-Brasileiro	10 0000-Jan 91	200	205	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,150,000	Industrial do Brazil	10 0000-Jan 91	200	205	000
1,000,000	1,000,000		do 2 series	4 3000-Jan 91	200	200	
1,000,000	1,000,000	110,000	Internacional	10 0000-Jan 91	200	190	000
20,000,000	10,000,000	424,161	Levantadora e	10 0000-Jan 91	200	190	000
£1,750,000	£200,000	£400,000	Levantadora e	8-Apr 90	£10	188	000
1,000,000	2,000,000	100,000	Mercantil das Vargestas	10 0000-Jan 91	200	223	000
1,000,000	200,000		Mutuo	3 0000-Jan 91	60	155	155-00-00
90,000,000	260,110	1,040,000	Nacional do Brazil (gold)	10 0000-Jan 91	10	16	000
1,000,000	200,000		Operacao	10 0000-Jan 91	8	8	000
1,000,000	200,000		Povo	6 0000-Jan 91	100	125	000
3,000,000	3,000,000		Popular	2 5000-Jan 91	70	70	000
1,000,000	970,000	4,074,089	Rio de Janeiro	2 5000-Jan 91	90	270	270-00
1,000,000	970,000	4,074,244	Rio de Janeiro	2 5000-Jan 91	90	270	270-00
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,402,744	Rio de Janeiro	2 5000-Jan 91	90	270	270-00
2,000,000	2,000,000	256,411	Sociedade Mineira	6 0000-Jan 91	120	125	000
10,000,000	10,556,340	10,556,340	Sociedade Mineira	6 0000-Jan 91	120	125	000
10,000,000	4,201,160	119,370	Uniao de Creditos	12 0000-Oct 91	200	275	000
10,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	Uniao Indo-Americana	50 5000-Jan 91	60	65	000
20,000,000	2,000,000		Vogao do Brazil	10 0000-Jan 91	60	65	000
PROVINCIAL							
10,000,000	1,150,500	411,058	Credito Real S. Paulo	3 0000-Jan 91	50	29	000
.....	1,835,500		do 2 series	6 0000-Jan 91	50	50	000
.....	2,447,000		do comm. dep.	6 0000-Jan 91	50	50	000
3,000,000	1,784,500	150,000	Ilavoara, S. Paulo	3 0000-July 91	100	130	000
10,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	Mercantil, Santos	6 0000-Jan 91	50	50	000
.....	2,750,000		do 2 series	7 5000-Jan 91	50	53	000
.....	5,000,000	150,000	S. Paulo	6 0000-Jan 91	100	123	000
25,000,000	1,504,400	250,800	S. Paulo e Rio	6 0000-Jan 91	50	50	000
74,000,000	7,553,999	75,553,999	Uniao S. Paulo	4 0000-Jan 91	70	80	000
3,000,000	1,070,000	20,740	Santos Geas	12 0000-Jan 91	150	135	000
2,000,000	1,000,000	539,300	Terrestal, do	15 0000-Jan 91	40	300	000

SHIPPING

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Non-dividend	Last sale	Closing quotation
\$685,000	\$395,737 1/2	\$395,000	Amazon Steam Navigation	— July 91	\$12 3/16	97 5/8	—
200,000,000	—	—	Lloyd Brazilian, Reg.	12 1/2¢ Jan. 91	200	950 000	—
—	—	—	do, Brazil, Reg.	12 1/2¢ Jan. 91	200	950 000	—
673,450	673,450	—	S. João da Barra e Campos	7 7/8 Jan. 91	200	244 000	—
11,000,000	2,800,000	—	Industria e Estaleiro de Ferro	1 1/2¢ Jan. 91	40	65 000	—
—	—	—	Nordeste Fluminense	1 1/2¢ Jan. 91	40	55 000	—

INSURANCE

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	20,441\$	Alianza	75000-Jan. 91	28 1/2	350000	—
3,000,000	750,000	194,707	Argos Fluviense	25 000-Jan. 91	18	374 000	—
2,000,000	31,557	200,000	Arcadia	750-Jan. 91	18	9 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	100,000	Banica	1 000-Jan. 89	20	10 000	—
4,000,000	200,800	137,751	Caracas	2 000-Jan. 90	20	31 000	—
4,000,000	200,000	217,757	Fielato	75 000-Jan. 91	12 1/2	180 000	—
2,000,000	100,000	100,000	Garanti	4 000-Jan. 91	100	140 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	150 000	Genal	4 000-Jan. 91	20	90 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	100,000	Interrudant	4 000-Jan. 91	100	150 000	—
5,000,000	1,000,000	280,000	Leopoldina	10 000-Jan. 91	100	150 000	—
5,000,000	1,000,000	27,250	Leclaire	1 000-Jan. 90	1 1/2	9 000	—
4,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Nova Permanente	2 000-July 90	20	31 000	—
5,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Providente	1 000-July 89	30	25 200	—
5,000,000	250,000	100,000	Prosperidade	1 000-July 90	20	16 500	—
5,000,000	100,000	104,431	Uniao Com dos Varejistas	5 000-July 91	10	10 000	—

TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,405,000\$	5,405,000\$	123,186\$	Carris Urubamba	6\$100—Jan. 9	700\$	270\$000	265\$000—2
9,700,000\$	9,700,000\$	54,130\$	Jardim Botânico	1\$000—Jan. 91	400	170	120
9,700,000\$	9,700,000\$	54,130\$	Perambom	5\$000—Jan. 91	400	120	120
1,200,000\$	600,000\$	60,000\$	Porto Alegre	5\$000—July 90	300	205	000

MILLS.

	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Numeral value	Last year	Closing quotation
100,000,000	400,000,000	..	..	Ag. Coloniz. de Vassouras	..	2000	198,000	..
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	..	Cant. e Vição Fluminense	12,000 Jan. 91	200	203,000	..
700,000	760,400	30,000	..	Carrageons Fluminense	..	200	118,000	..
300,000	300,000	..	..	Comercio e Industria	10,000 Jan. 91	200	200,000	..
300,000	738,000	1,200	..	Commodities e Ensaio de Café	10,000 Jan. 91	60	59,000	..
200,000	120,000	..	..	Plevoador e Fabr. de Chumbo	10,000 July 90	200	203,000	..
10,000,000	170,200	..	..	do 2 series	..	40	..	..
..	4,500,000	..	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas	10,000 Jan. 91	210	410,000	..
..	550,000	..	..	do 2 series	10,000 Jan. 91	100	350,000	..
12,500,000	2,550,000	..	..	Enxandadora de Café	..	40	39,000	..
2,000,000	4,000,000	..	..	Evanesco Fluminense	..	40	48,000	..
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	..	Ind. e Colonizador do Brazil	..	100	180,000	..
220,000	220,000	220,000	..	União e Vição de Macaé	..	50	50,000	..
5,000,000	5,000,000	..	..	Central Flum. (Kiosques)	.. Jan. 91	50	50,000	..
16,000,000	3,200,000	..	..	Melhoramentos no Rio...	6,000 Jan. 91	200	630,000	..
15,000,000	1,000,000	..	..	do do Rio...	Int. Jan. 91	50	50,000	..
25,000,000	2,000,000	..	..	do do S. Paulo	..	30	68,000	..
18,000,000	600,000	..	..	Nacional de Oleos	5,000 Jan. 91	..	130,000	..
1,500,000	1,500,000	..	..	Esua Rical	10,000 Jan. 91	..	65,000	..
25,000,000	470,000	..	..	Paulista Mineira	6,000 July 90	170	180,000	..
1,000,000	600,000	..	..	Phosphate of Cal.	..	170	55,000	..
1,000,000	470,000	..	..	Sanctamento do Rio	10,000 Jan. 91	40	48,000	..
1,320,000	1,020,000	..	..	Servicos Maritimos	8,000 Jan. 91	200	157,000	..
4,800,000	1,200,000	40,000	..	S. Jeronymo mines	..	80	80,000	..
..	720,000	..	..	do 2 series	3,000 Jan. 91	20	..	..
10,000,000	3,000,000	Torrens Brasileira	.. Jan. 91	200	250,000	..
300,000	300,000	União	..	200	250,000	..

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" 18	La Plata	Santos
" 30	do.	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp

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